

thrushes singing on July 17, 1904, in the willows bordering Pueblo Creek, just beyond the Pueblo of Taos. As the birds are 'not uncommon' in Colorado, it would not be strange to find them in suitable localities thirty miles south of the borderline.

Skins of male and female *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* had previously been sent in from Rinconada under date of June 4, 1904, and we found Catbirds fairly common in the thickets bordering Pueblo Creek the second week in July. One was seen carrying food on July 15. On July 14, as we drove along the road our attention was attracted by the cries of a pair of Catbirds in the adjoining thicket, and when Mr. Bailey forced his way through the tangle he found the nest empty except for one headless nestling whose murder the old birds were bewailing.

Dendroica caerulescens, while migrating only 'casually to the east base of the Rocky Mountains,' had previously been recorded from the Rio Mimbres and Rio Grande in New Mexico, and on October 8, 1904, Mr. Bailey took one in the Gallinas Mountains, near the middle of Rio Arriba County. The bird, which was shot from a high conifer in a gulch, proved to be a male in first fall plumage.—FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

The former Status of the Flamingo and the Fish Hawk in the Lesser Antilles.—In the writings of Dutertre (*Histoire générale des Isles des Christophe, de la Guadeloupe, de la Martinique, et autres dans l'Amérique*, 1654, p. 300; *Hist. gén. des Antilles habitées par les François*, II, 1667, p. 268) we find the Flamingo (flambant; flaman; flamand) mentioned as occurring at that time in Guadeloupe. He says, regarding this bird: "Rare, and only seen in the 'salines' farthest away from habitations. The young are more white than the adults, but become redder with age." Although no definite locality is given, Guadeloupe is probably meant (the other islands considered being St. Kitts, Dominica, Martinique, and Grenada), as the author resided there, and in all cases where an animal or bird described does not occur on that island (as for instance the armadillo, 1667, p. 298, of Grenada) he gives its habitat. Moreover, the zoölogical notes are largely confined to the fauna of Guadeloupe. This is also, I believe, the first mention of the lighter (less red) plumage of the young bird.

Mr. Francis Coull (at present residing at Grenada) tells me that formerly Flamingos were of casual occurrence at Antigua, and he once saw several in the Five Island swamps, about forty years ago. He has not heard of them on the island since that time, although they were then well known to many of the natives under the name "Flamingo." There is no mistaking Mr. Coull's identification, and the locality is very favorable for the birds.

At Anegada, the most northerly of the Virgin Islands, where the conditions are much like those in the Bahamas, I am informed by a resident that they are still of casual occurrence. Dr. Christian Branch of St.

Kitts formerly magistrate at Inagua, Bahamas, who knows Anegada well, assures me that this is true.

The Lesser Antillean range of *Phænicopterus ruber*, then, should be, formerly south to Guadeloupe; until about 1860 casual on Antigua, now casual at Anegada, and apparently unknown south of that island.

The Fish Hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*) is not now known to breed in the Lesser Antilles, although of common occurrence throughout the islands in fall and winter and sometimes seen in summer. The following account by Dutertre regarding this bird in Guadeloupe is therefore of interest (1667, II, p. 253). "The children of the natives (Caribs) train the young (fish-hawks) and make use of them for fishing, but only for sport, as they never bring back the fish."—AUSTIN H. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

Two Massachusetts Records.—Mr. John E. Thayer permits me to record the following captures, the specimens referred to being now in his museum at Lancaster, Mass. On May 24, 1904, a boy caught a female Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) at Randolph. The bird was kept alive for a few days, but finally died, and was purchased by Mr. Thayer. On August 12, 1904, Mr. Henry W. Abbott shot a female Little Blue Heron (*Florida cærulea*) at Sandwich. The specimen is almost white, being in the light phase of plumage.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

Notes on Nebraska Birds.—Since the publication of the 'Birds of Nebraska' last summer some new records have been established which may prove to be of more than local interest, and these are given below.

Anas obscura rubripes. RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK.—Until recently we had no definite record of this duck in the State. A typical male specimen of this subspecies was received at the University which had been shot on the Platte River near Greenwood on March 15, 1905. A subsequent examination of all other specimens accessible showed another male taken at Lincoln November 16, 1896, by Mr. August Eiche, to be referable to this form, although not quite typical of it. A female taken at Calhoun and now in the collection of J. E. Wallace at Omaha was distinctly *rubripes*, and was in a flock from which at the same time two males of undoubted *obscura* were taken. Additional records of *obscura* were determined in a female from Fairmont and a male from Gresham.

Herodias egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—The sixth record of this fine bird for the State is based on a specimen shot at Nehawka, May 2, 1905, and sent to the University for determination and mounting. It has been retained in the University collection. The record of the "Snowy Heron" from Fairbury, as recorded in our list, really refers to this species, and forms the fifth definite record of its occurrence.

Phalaropus lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Our previous conception of the Northern Phalarope as a "rare" migrant has not been at all